

Chinese List Ex-Officials Rehabilitated

Many Noted Among Congress Delegates

PEKING, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Veteran Communists purged during and after the Cultural Revolution have emerged from disfavor at sessions of China's parliament and the united-front Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Delegates to the parliament, the National People's Congress, split into groups today to study the report on the work of the government presented by the Communist party chairman and Premier, Hua Kuo-feng, at the opening session yesterday. It is the first time that parliament has met in three years.

The People's Daily has published the names of delegates to the consultative conference, an advisory body to the government.

The most prominent to reappear was Li Wei-han, 81, one of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung's earliest collaborators and possibly the only surviving member of the New People's Study Society, formed by Mao when he was a teenage student.

Mr. Li, a veteran of the long march who at one stage directed the united-front department of the Communist party Central Committee, was branded a counter-revolutionary revisionist in 1957 during the Cultural Revolution.

Other veterans who have reappeared after years of political disgrace include:

• Hsiao Yu, 62, who had been a leading official in the Central Committee's propaganda department.

• Liu Hsiao, 71, a former deputy foreign minister who was ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1955 to 1962 and ambassador to Albania in 1967.

• Mei Yi, 63, a former associate editor of the Chinese news agency and director of radio and television in Peking for more than a decade in the 1950s and 1960s.

• Kao Yang-wen, a former senior official in the Peking party committee and a deputy minister of the metallurgical industry.

• Kuang Jen-nung, a former deputy commander of the air force, and Tseng Yung-ya, former head of the Tibet military region.

Many veterans official purged during the last decade have been rehabilitated since the downfall of the Gang of Four in October, 1976.

The consultative conference opened its meeting on Friday but recessed to allow its members to attend the National People's Congress.

After considering Premier Hua's address, congress delegates will hear a report on constitutional reform and study a 10-year economic development plan and new words for the national anthem. Nearly 3,500 delegates are attending the National People's Congress, the fifth since the Communist state was founded in 1949.

'Union-Made' Clearly Defines Jack Jones, a Legend in U.K.

(Continued from Page 1) to make as big a contribution as needed. That is my philosophy. I hate privilege. People who can work should. Those who can't, because of age or ill health, society should protect."

Why is the productivity of industry so low? It is not partly because British workers would rather strike than work? "Our plant is very outdated. It has to be modernized. Also, our management ability is not up to the standards of Germany and the United States. Properly led and with proper incentives, the British worker is as good as anyone."

Buses to Link U.K., Russia By June

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 (UPI).—The Soviet transport agency has signed an agreement with a British travel firm to begin bus services between Moscow and London, Tass said.

The first buses are to leave Moscow and London on June 3. The trip is expected to take 3 1/2 days. The next departures will be June 8, 17 and 26, and after that twice a week, Tass said.

The British firm is Wallis Arnold Tours Ltd.

Tass said that Soviet buses will be routed through Poland, East and West Germany and France, crossing the English Channel by ferry from Calais to Dover.

28. You used to call home every Sunday.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.



United Press International
AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION—President Anastasio Somoza stands behind a bullet-proof pane as he announces in Managua he will retire as nation's leader in 1981.

At Least 9 Killed in Clashes in Nicaragua Cities

MANAGUA, Feb. 27 (Reuters).

—At least nine persons were killed in clashes between anti-government demonstrators and Nicaraguan National Guard troops near here. It was officially announced today.

The military high command said that seven civilians and a soldier were killed yesterday when troops were attacked near Datarina, south of the capital.

The Red Cross said that a youth was killed during clashes in the city of Diriamba yesterday.

The fighting broke out soon after President Anastasio Somoza announced a series of political and social reforms at a rally yesterday, in Managua.

Troops aboard low-flying aircraft dropped tear gas grenades to quell the disturbances, the latest outbreak of violence in almost seven weeks of agitation against the Somoza government.

At least 30 persons have died in clashes between demonstrators and the National Guard since opposition newspaper publisher Pedro Joaquin Chamorro

was murdered on Jan. 10.

Gen. Somoza told the rally yesterday that he would remain in office until his term expired in 1981, but he announced reforms which, he said, would end Nicaragua's anti-democratic system.

More political parties would be allowed to contest the 1981 elections, he said.

He also announced a series of social measures aimed at helping the working class, including a compulsory annual pay bonus for all workers.

For Rhodesian Internal Settlement

Sithole Says U.K. Conditionally Backs Accord

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 27 (AP).—The Rev. Ndabingi Sithole, one of three black nationalist leaders negotiating an internal majority rule settlement with Prime Minister Ian Smith, today declared that he had won conditional support for the initiative from Britain.

But he asserted that if an envisaged interim government to shepherd the country to black rule "does not reflect a movement toward an effective transfer of power, then the question of legalizing it would be almost impossible."

Mr. Smith and the three black leaders are to meet again shortly in a renewed bid to work out the composition, role and lifespan of the interim government.

The white minority government

and the three black leaders are in sharp disagreement about the makeup of the administration.

Both sides are seeking effective control of the interim government, which will have the task of drafting the country's first one-man, one-vote constitution and organizing democratic elections.

Britain and the United States have maintained that a settlement excluding the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe would not win international recognition.

Mr. Sithole recently held three days of talks in London on the internal initiative with British Foreign Secretary David Owen and briefly with the U.S. under secretary for African affairs, Richard Moose.

At a news conference today, Mr. Sithole said, "Britain is quite prepared as the colonial power to respect the terms of our agreement on certain conditions."

Mr. Sithole, head of a breakaway faction of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's African National Council, outlined several points he had discussed with Mr. Owen. He gave this description of the talks:

• Mr. Owen accepts, with unspecified reservations, a constitutional formula agreed between the four local parties to a parliament for us to 10 years, comprising 72 blacks and 28 whites.

• He "also accepts broadly" the principle of integration in the armed forces of black guerrillas fighting for Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe.

• He "accepts the principle in its broad structure and composition based on equal representation of the organizations represented in the current talks, with an independent and impartial chairman."

• He "did indicate" that such arrangements would help the British government to legalize the interim government "even before the legal independence of Zimbabwe" (the nationalist name for Rhodesia).

• Mr. Owen regards as "a matter of great urgency" the need to legalize the interim government. This would lift more than a decade of United Nations economic sanctions.

• He was "very keen" to see the internal settlement talks ended to stalled British-U.S. efforts "as this would make matters easy for us to get the recognition of the world."

Mr. Sithole, who returned to Rhodesia yesterday, obliquely referred to Mr. Owen's reported favor of the Patriotic Front.

He said: "In spite of his personal preferences he was able to give matters under discussion a more objective approach and I am satisfied that if we can exploit this positive factor, Dr. Owen could be the key figure in our external solution of the problem that faces us."

This was seen as a reference to needed international recognition.

Mr. Sithole asserted that only when "we are reconciled to one another on the basis of majority rule stemming from the free exercise of one-man, one-vote should we seek reconciliation with Britain."

The choice then would be between a massive depreciation of the franc, that is to say, an amputation of the French people's purchasing power, or a desperate call for international assistance that would involve draconian conditions—other countries have experienced this," Mr. Barre said.

"The choice then would be between a massive depreciation of the franc, that is to say, an amputation of the French people's purchasing power, or a desperate call for international assistance that would involve draconian conditions—other countries have experienced this," Mr. Barre said.

Today, Mr. Joergensen issued a statement saying, "I have not interfered in French affairs and definitely did not wish to interfere."

He said that his comment on Mr. Mitterrand was in answer to a question and that he had faced his response "with a general remark that one must wait and see what the French people decide."

While the more militant rival Zimbabwe African National Union took to the warpath in late 1972, Mr. Nkomo's own Zimbabwe African People's Union had back. In fact, on that fatal day in March, 1976, when Mr. Nkomo finally admitted he had "reached the end of the road" in attempting to find a settlement through talks, ZAPU had no more than 500 to 700 trained guerrillas.

An air of mystery still surrounds Mr. Nkomo's army, but it has gained a reputation for being better equipped, trained and disciplined than ZANU's still slightly larger and more battle-hardened army.

Furthermore, while the ZANU

army has suffered thousands of casualties over the past five years, Mr. Nkomo's force has lost relatively few because of an apparently deliberate strategy of holding back until the guerrillas are well enough prepared.

ties With Moscow

How has this incredible transformation in ZAPU's military fortunes taken place in just two years?

The answer lies with the Soviet Union and in the little known history of Mr. Nkomo's ties with Moscow and its other black nationalist allies in Africa.

Mr. Nkomo's Soviet connection, to appearances, is nothing new. It goes back 15 years or more to the early 1960s when ZAPU was being founded and the Soviet Union was casting about for potential allies among the African nationalist movements in the remaining colonies.

Although ZAPU hardly qualified as a Marxist-oriented, or even socialist-inclined party it was the only nationalist one then agitating in Rhodesia.

At the same time, Mr. Nkomo was establishing ties with other African liberation groups, most notably those fighting in the Portuguese colonies and in South Africa. These included the

new ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo), the African party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands and the African National Congress in South Africa.

Lourobo, whose executive jet was often put at Mr. Nkomo's disposal for trips about Africa. Mr. Lourobo is still widely suspected of being one of ZAPU's outside financial supporters.

Friendship With Kaunda

Mr. Nkomo's Moscow link endured through the years, with the Russians satisfied to cultivate contacts among some middle-ranking officials and a few top Nkomo aides. Also enduring were Mr. Nkomo's links to the MPLA and Frelimo as well as his close personal friendship with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, the head of

the military court as a group of

Spaniards are by firing squad.

The trial will be before Col. Luis Moran Magdaleno and three captains.

Madrid, Catalan and Basque politicians appealed earlier to the government to try to have the army call off or delay the trial until Gen. Coloma, 65, a former ambassador to Washington, goes on the reserve list in a few months.

Printers Strike Halts Munich Papers Today

MUNICH, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—About 2,000 printers went on a 24-hour strike here today, preventing the publication of all newspapers tomorrow in the Bavarian capital.

Several newspapers in Frankfurt, including the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung and the Frankfurter Rundschau, also were hit by strikes but it was not immediately clear whether they would be printed. Printers struck to back demands for an agreement covering computer printing techniques.

News Analysis

Cypriot Open Door to Mideast Led to Larnaca Airport Battle

By H. D. S. Greenway

and Joseph Fitchett

NICOSIA, Feb. 27 (UPI).—A decade-old policy of letting all Middle East factions operate in Cyprus with virtual freedom came apart suddenly last week with the terrorist slaying of an Egyptian editor and the military attack that followed at Larnaca's airport.

Now this country's government, which had allied itself with the growing power of Arab petroleum and tied its economy closely to that of the Gulf states, is worried about its future relations not only with Egypt but with the entire Arab world.

The repercussions of the airport clash eight days ago, when 15 Egyptian commandos were killed in a shoot-out with the Cypriot National Guard while attempting to storm a commando plane, are still reverberating through this small, divided island republic.

Although the Cabinet and major party leaders have publicly supported President Spyros Kyprianou's handling of the affair, Cypriots are asking themselves how they got into such a mess.

Archbishop Makarios, the late Cypriot president, who was a major figure in Third World politics, first decided to let virtually all Middle East factions operate on his island as long as they did not disturb his nest. He put a stop to a series of Arab-Israeli killings on the island in the early 1970s and maintained diplomatic relations with both Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Despite the bitterness of the 1974-75 Lebanese civil war, virtually all its factions operated freely on Cyprus without killing each other. The Christians, for example, supplied their side from the port of Larnaca while the PLO and its allies used the port of Limassol and the Cypriots profited from the operations of both.

In the meantime, Makarios hitched his wagon to the rising star of Arab petroleum power.

On the first two nights, they were very happy, but the last night they were very sad," said Iironia Neofytou, a Greek-Cypriot singer, in recalling her dates with the accused. On one night, she testified, the two Arabs spent more than 100 Cypriot pounds (\$250) buying her drinks.

50 Witnesses

The accused, Sami Mohammed Qatari, 23, and Zayed Hussein Ahmed Alali, 26, sat impassively throughout the opening day of a preliminary hearing that is to determine whether they will stand trial on charges of premeditated murder. About 50 persons are to testify during the hearing which is expected to last two weeks.

Mr. Sebai's assassination set the stage for a bloody battle at Larnaca airport the next day. Ground forces killed 15 Egyptian commandos trying to storm a jetliner in which the two gunmen held 16 Arab hostages.

The Larnaca incident caused Egypt to sever relations with Cyprus. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has demanded that the two

violent aspects of Middle East politics should erupt here.

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, venting his fury over the incident where it hurts most, has not only broken diplomatic relations with Cyprus but has withdrawn Egyptian recognition from Mr. Kyprianou as its legitimate president. This is particularly painful because the 40 per cent of Cyprus under Turkish control is its first public reaction was to say that he understood Mr. Sadat's strong feelings and that the Egyptian's anger was a "justifiable psychological state."

Egypt has said that future bilateral relations would depend on how Cyprus "behaved" in regard to the two Palestinian terrorist.

Although Cypriot law does not allow Mr. Kyprianou to hand them over to Egypt as Mr. Sadat first demanded, they were charged today with the premeditated murder of Mr. Sadat's friend, Egyptian editor Yousef Sebai, whose fatal shooting in the Hilton Hotel here on Feb. 18 touched off the violence climaxed at the Larnaca airport.

Cypriot officials take some comfort from the fact that no other Arab state has followed Egypt's lead in breaking relations nor is it deemed likely that Mr. Sadat will recognize the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, which is recognized by Turkey alone.

Nor would it appear that the Larnaca affair will seriously affect the current efforts to reach a compromise between Greece and Turkey on the Cyprus question.

Cyprus Inquest Is Told Two Went on Spree Before Killing

NICOSIA, Feb. 27 (AP).—Two Arab gunmen, accused of assassinating a prominent Egyptian editor, went on a free-spending tour of Nicosia nightclubs before the killing, witnesses said at a Nicosia court inquest today.

Two women who accompanied the gunmen said that the spree lasted three nights and ended on the eve of the Feb. 18 slaying of Yousef Sebai, editor of Egypt's semi-official Al-Ahram daily newspaper. Mr. Sebai was shot in the lobby of Nicosia's Hilton Hotel, where the two accused men stayed.

"On the first two nights, they were very happy, but the last night they were very sad," said Iironia Neofytou, a Greek-Cypriot singer, in recalling her dates with the accused. On one night, she testified

Frost Reportedly Assisting

Nixon Is Said to Revise Book To Rebut Haldeman Charges

By Lou Cannon

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Feb. 27 (UPI)—David Frost is helping former President Richard Nixon review his memoirs to answer charges made by H.R. Haldeman in his recently published book, "Ends of Power," according to a story today in the New York newspaper, The Tribune.

The story, written by editor in chief Leonard Saffir and senior editor Lamont Johnston, said that a revision of the 1,150-page manuscript is under way with the assistance of Mr. Frost, Nancy Brock and Robert Markel, editor in chief of Grosset and Dunlap, which is publishing the Nixon memoirs.

The Tribune said that the completed manuscript was in galley form when Mr. Haldeman's book appeared, accusing Mr. Nixon of ordering the Watergate break-in. The book also speculated that Mr. Nixon had erased a critical 18 1/2-minute period of a key White House tape. Mr. Nixon is expected to rebut these allegations. The newspaper attributed its story to "reliable sources both within the Nixon compound in San Clemente as well as sources on the outside."

The story said that the completed manuscript was in galley form when Mr. Haldeman's book appeared, accusing Mr. Nixon of ordering the Watergate break-in. The book also speculated that Mr. Nixon had erased a critical 18 1/2-minute period of a key White House tape. Mr. Nixon is expected to rebut these allegations. The newspaper attributed its story to "reliable sources both within the Nixon compound in San Clemente as well as sources on the outside."

No injuries were reported in the latest accident, unlike the disaster in Waverly, 50 miles away, where the death toll from Friday's propane tanker explosion reached 12 today. In Youngstown, Pa., at least nine persons were feared dead after a train loaded with chlorine gas derailed yesterday, releasing lethal fumes.

In Milan, police evacuated residents living within a mile of yesterday's crash, but they were allowed to return.

Population Evacuated

In Youngstown, the population was evacuated after about 12 cars jumped the rails. Police said that most of the nine dead were motorists who drove past the scene in dense fog, unaware of the danger. About 50 persons were overcome by the chlorine fumes.

In Waverly, where the explosion initially was thought to have killed more than 30 persons, authorities said 12 had died and 50 were injured. Damage was estimated at millions of dollars.

Fourteen homes and businesses were destroyed and most of the 40 persons still hospitalized had severe burns.

Vance Doubts U.S.-Cuba Ties

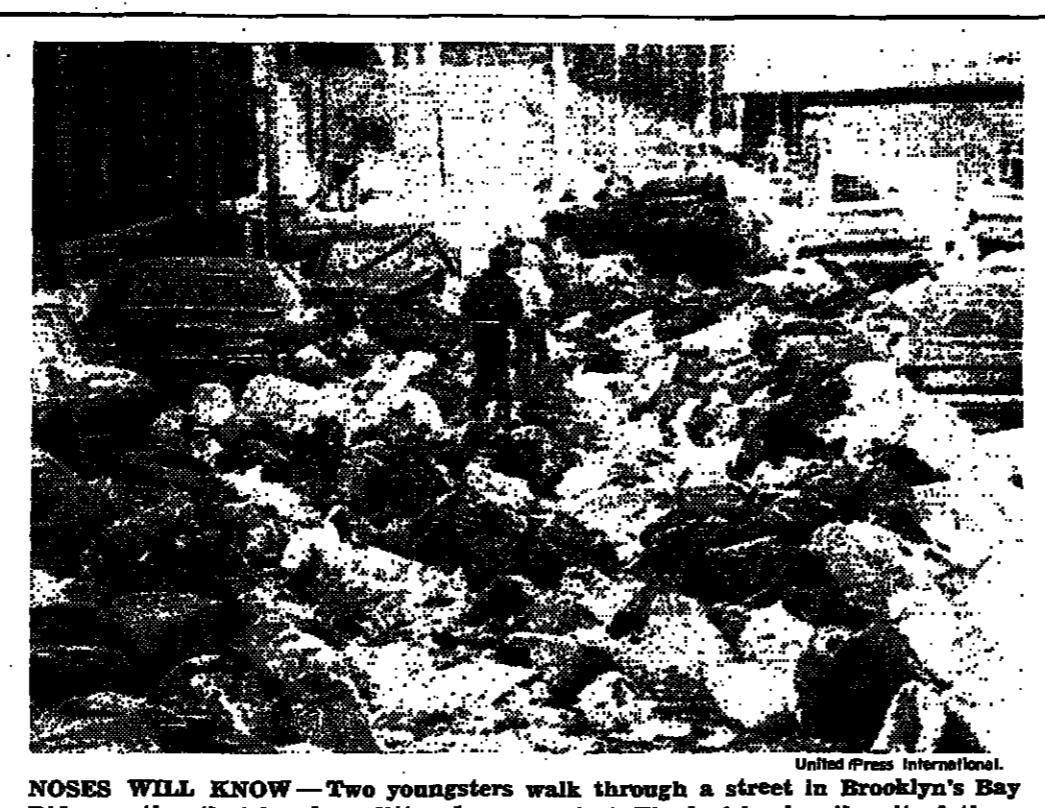
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, expressing concern about the presence of Cuban troops in Africa, told the nation's governors today that he does not foresee normal relations with Havana in the immediate future.

Mr. Vance also said that ratification of the Panama Canal treaties are vital despite Panama's human rights policies. He said that obtaining normal relations with China is the country's goal, but the timing has not been worked out.

Mr. Vance, appearing before the National Governors Conference, made the statements in response to a question by Republican Gov. Meldrim Thomson of New Hampshire, who asked him how the United States could approve the treaties and try to restore relations with China and Cuba when all three countries violate President Carter's human rights policy.

Mr. Vance said Panama's record on human rights "falls somewhere in the middle" between that of the most serious offenders and the President's position.

Economic Gap
The economic race between the two Koreas is of major importance resulting from the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground troops



NOSES WILL KNOW—Two youngsters walk through a street in Brooklyn's Ridge section that has been littered as a protest. Tired of having the city's fathers turn a deaf ear to their repeated calls for a sanitation pick-up, the street's residents dumped their garbage outside in a direct appeal to the officials' noses.

At Senate Hearing

Memo Counters Testimony Over Fed Chief

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (NYT)—

The Senate Banking Committee has for the first time uncovered an internal Textron Inc. memorandum that casts doubt on the testimony to Senate investigators of at least one highly placed official of Bell Helicopter, a Textron subsidiary.

The committee's six-week investigation has twice delayed a vote on the confirmation of William Miller, chairman of Textron, who is President Carter's nominee to head the Federal Reserve Board.

The committee has been investigating \$2.5 million in payments made by Bell to an Iranian sales agent under questionable circumstances between 1973 and 1975. Specifically, the panel is attempting to learn whether Mr. Miller and the Textron hierarchy were aware that Gen. Mohammed Khatami, the late chief of the Iranian Air Force and the Shah's brother-in-law, was apparently a secret owner of Air Taxi, Bell's sales agent.

Later last week Textron sent the committee a handwritten note about doing business in Iran. This account reportedly enraged Haldeman, who is serving a prison sentence for his role in the Watergate cover-up.

Mr. Nixon received \$2 million for his memoirs, and \$800,000 from Mr. Frost for the interviews, plus a percentage of the syndication profits.

According to The Tribune's story, Mr. Frost and the team of writers are working with the regular Nixon writing team of Frank Gannon and Mr. Kachigian on the revision. The Tribune said that Nixon sources acknowledged only that proofreading is taking place but said that sources in the publishing industry confirm that the book is being revised.

Economic Growth in S. Korea Outstrips North, Study Says

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI).

South Korea has far outstripped North Korea in economic growth in the last decade and for the first time since the post-World War II partition leads the North economically on a per-person basis, according to a new CIA study.

If Seoul's export markets hold up as anticipated and there is no large-scale war on the Korean peninsula, the CIA reported, South Korea should emerge in the early 1980s with an economy nearly three times as large as in the North and a per capita gross national product one third greater.

Economic Gap
The economic race between the two Koreas is of major importance resulting from the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground troops

from South Korea during the next five years.

Some U.S. observers have interpreted South Korea's growing economic strength as proof that Seoul can take care of itself. But others argue that the prospect of a widening economic gap may impel North Korea to resort to military force to achieve unification sooner rather than later.

The unclassified report published last month by the CIA's National Foreign Assessment Center did not deal with the U.S. troops withdrawal issue, nor did it consider political cohesion or economic equality, both of which are believed to be greater in the North than in the South.

The study cited North Korea's heavier military emphasis as a reason for its poorer economic showing.

Runners' of Involvement

Concerning the general's apparent ownership interest in Air Taxi, Mr. Sylvester initially told the committee that he might have heard "rumors" of some involvement, but he backed away from the statement later in his testimony.

In a related development, documents subpoenaed by the committee from Arthur Young & Co., Textron's auditors, indicate that several Textron divisions have made "accommodation" and other questionable payments, one division for more than 20 years, without disclosing the payments to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accommodation payments are commissions paid to agents in a different country from that in which they operate. The SEC, which requires that such payments be reported, considers them highly questionable, since they often enable agents to hide the fees.

According to sources, the auditors reported the existence of such practices to Textron's audit committee last summer. The auditors' records indicate that Textron's Sheaffer Eaton office supply division made more than \$300,000 in questionable payments between 1972 and 1976.

The company's Talon Fastener division made \$366,000 in such payments during the same period, the auditors' records show.

Precision Bearings

In addition, these records disclose that the Bell Helicopter supply center in Amsterdam, which manufactures spare parts for helicopters, made at least one \$60,612 payment to Bell's Pakistani agent, Mohammed Baksh & Sons Ltd., through the agent's Swiss bank account.

In his previous testimony before the Banking Committee, Mr. Miller indicated he would not tolerate underhanded or improper business practices in his company. Although he issued a directive ordering an end to accommodation payments in 1976, Mr. Miller did not order a comprehensive audit designed to detect any questionable payments or transactions, as hundreds of other corporations did at that time.

Mr. Miller is scheduled to testi-

JAL's first-class First Class.

First Class on JAL is like First Class used to be. It's wine that's not just French, but from the great vineyards of Burgundy and Bordeaux. And, of course, the finest caviare available.

It's Japanese appetizers whose recipes come from history books rather than cookbooks. It's sake and champagne and hot oshibori towels and first-run films and

happi coats. Above all, it's the small attentions so often ignored elsewhere.

JAL's First Class is a world within a world where you are never rushed, never overlooked, never forgotten. It's like First Class ought to be.

For further information contact your local Japan Air Lines office.

 We never forget how important you are.

JAPAN AIR LINES

جامعة الراشد

1985 Target Set

U.S. to Seek Synthetic Sources of Energy

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (NYT)—

The Department of Energy is drafting a program to develop synthetic oil and natural gas and other alternative energy sources as a means of reducing U.S. dependence on conventional fuels after 1985.

As now envisioned, the program, which amounts to a second phase in the Carter administration's energy strategy, would emphasize the development of a dozen innovative processes such as the conversion of coal to an oil-like liquid fuel and to a form of natural gas—that are not now economical but might become so if oil prices begin to rise rapidly.

Precise targets and costs for the program have not yet been determined, but planners are talking about adding the equivalent of 2 million to 4 million barrels a day of oil to the nation's supply by 1980 for an investment of \$3 billion to \$6 billion. This represents 10 to 20 per cent of the current oil demand.

Later in the year a national supply strategy will look as far ahead as 2020 and will be far more specific as to targets, goals and initiatives.

The plan is being drafted by a small team of planners who have been instructed to produce by April 1 a memorandum that would outline some of the options, particularly those attainable by 1990.

2020 Strategy

Later in the year a national supply strategy will look as far ahead as 2020 and will be far more specific as to targets, goals and initiatives.

The two documents also are expected to pave the way for a revision of the national energy plan released last April. The new document, expected early next year, would incorporate some elements of the supply strategy but also would represent a second attempt to win approval for parts of the national energy plan that were rejected last year, according to knowledgeable officials.

Energy officials concede that the new plan reflects in part a recognition of widespread interest, especially on Capitol Hill, in stressing development of alternative energy supplies. The national energy plan was criticized, particularly by industry, for

stressing conversion to coal and conservation.

"It is quite evident that Congress hunger for this sort of thing," said an Energy Department official.

However, the plan is based on the pessimistic assumption that oil prices will double between now and 1985, before adjustment for inflation. This thesis has been widely attacked by private economists.

Department of Energy officials contend that the plan will be structured so that it can be reevaluated in the early 1980s before any major financial commitments are made, if the oil shortage becomes so if oil prices begin to rise rapidly.

By 1982, we'll know what the next six, seven, eight years look like, but we need to lay the foundation before then," said John O'Leary, deputy secretary of energy. "We'll have a close-in estimate of what the market really wants."

Submitted to Congress

Energy officials say the plan will be submitted to Congress for consideration but that, aside from money, no major legislative authority will be needed. The officials expect that some money in the recently proposed budget for the 1978 fiscal year will need to be diverted to the new effort and that the plan will form the basis for the 1980 Department of Energy budget.

The plan is being drafted by a small team of planners who have been instructed to produce by April 1 a memorandum that would outline some of the options, particularly those attainable by 1990.

2020 Strategy

Later in the year a national supply strategy will look as far ahead as 2020 and will be far more specific as to targets, goals and initiatives.

The two documents also are expected to be a series of loan guarantees to aid construction of innovative facilities, guarantees of high prices to producers of alternative fuels, direct research and development expenditures, tax credits and administrative actions to insure a market for the new products.

The heart of the strategy is intended to be a series of loan guarantees to aid construction of innovative facilities, guarantees of high prices to producers of alternative fuels, direct research and development expenditures, tax credits and administrative actions to insure a market for the new products.

The most discussed part of the program is a proposal to use what is known as the "swallow-tail" process to transform coal into a liquid fuel that could be burned in boilers. The Gulf Oil Corp. has proposed to build, with Energy Department help, a small, 20,000-barrel-a-day plant by 1982 that would cost \$500 million.

Detailed Analysis

The national energy supply strategy also is expected to include a detailed analysis of the future world energy situation under a variety of economic assumptions. The Energy Department's small group of planners are known to be dissatisfied with the legacy in this area from the old Federal Energy Administration.

The study found that in 1970, the first year of open admissions, 28 per cent of the students entering senior colleges and 30 per cent at community colleges needed remedial work. No comparable data are available for subsequent years, but officials say that the picture has, if anything, become slightly worse, with a few community-college freshmen reading as low as the fourth or fifth-grade level.



Since 1858,
its smooth and
distinctive taste
has made it a
favourite all
over the world.

Every country does
something best.
Canada makes
Canadian Club.

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT)—The Soviet Union's long-established tank superiority in Central Europe is about to be challenged by an armory of new weapons developed by the United States and NATO allies.

The Defense Department, officials hope, to exploit the Western lead in precision-guided munitions by sharing advanced technology with its allies and by cooperating research and development.

Officials said that a major

part of the \$44.4 billion asked for research, development and acquisition in the 1978 defense budget is earmarked for tactical weapons systems, many of them precision-guided munitions.

These munitions—shells, bombs and missiles—are the second generation of the so-called "smart bombs" that were introduced as the Vietnam war was ending. Their development has reached the point, senior officers said, that "what can be seen can be hit and what can be hit can be destroyed." The "seeing" is done by infrared and electro-optical devices that, combined with new target sensors, offer accuracy unimaginable 20 years ago.

The U.S. precision munitions include the Copperhead guided artillery shell for use against tanks and personnel carriers. The Defense Department hopes that NATO allies will adopt the shell for their 155-mm guns.

A major development in conventional weapons is the advances in bombs and anti-tank cluster munitions that can be scattered from the air in the path of attacking tanks. The West Germans have produced the Strela air-to-surface system of this kind.

U.S. progress in electronic miniaturization has given the West an advantage over the Soviet Union in the development of such weapons. William Perry, under secretary of defense for research and engineering, said that if the United States exploited its lead in this field, "we can greatly enhance our ability to deter war without having to compete tank for tank, missile for missile with the Soviet Union."

U.S. officials said that the United States has a substantial lead over the Soviet Union in three areas in the precision-guided munitions field—target sensors, guidance systems and warheads.

Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., chief sponsor of the amendment, said he was encouraged by the vote even though the amendment was defeated. Because two-thirds of the members of the Senate present and voting must support the treaty, 34 of the 100 lawmakers could block ratification.

But Sen. Majority Whip Alan Cranston of California called the outcome "better than we expected. Our confidence is shown by the fact that we proceeded with the vote although some of our votes were not here."

Two other munitions that are expected to blunt the Soviet Union's three-to-one superiority in tanks are the Sabot anti-armor round and the new U.S. XM-1 tank and the high-velocity, automatic-loading 76-mm gun firing an improved round.

To improve allied cooperation in weapons procurement, the Defense Department must respect a new regulation that requires the services to consider other developments within NATO before starting on a new weapon.

Because of their lethal accuracy, precision-guided munitions would be a high-priority target for an enemy. Officers dealing with tactical doctrine for the Army and Air Force believe that this would take the form of anti-personnel artillery barrages or direct fire against the weapons. They concede that the launchers and crews are vulnerable to barrages or to bombs of the kind being developed by NATO.

© 1978 Wm. Weller & Sons, Inc.

The Miners and the Contract

The coal strike has arrived at a settlement—but it remains to be seen whether the settlement will stick. Now the contract goes to the miners for ratification, and the outcome is anything but certain. The White House staff, in the manner of all White House staffs, is claiming a great victory for vigorous presidential leadership. But President Carter himself is a good deal more cautious.

He urged the miners to approve the contract, in the national interest as well as in their own. If they don't, Mr. Carter will have to fall back on the "drastic action" that he had threatened over last week. But the prospects for an imposed solution are not good. If the miners accept the contract—as Mr. Carter and, incidentally, the union leadership hope—many broad questions of equity will still remain unresolved. Because the union and the coal companies have demonstrated that they are not able to settle their differences without government intervention, the federal government's job as referee has not ended.

A contract does not guarantee peace in the coal industry. Last summer, you may remember, there was a wave of wildcat strikes throughout the Appalachians. The strikes cut the flow of royalties into the health fund; as a result, benefits were cut, and that, in turn, incited more strikes. It would not happen again in precisely the same way since, under the new contract, the companies are to guarantee the benefits. But the contract would also require a charge for care that until now has been free, which seems to many miners to be an infringement of their accustomed rights.

* * *

To keep production steadily rising, and to keep absenteeism low, will require continuous attention to these long-disputed issues of benefits, work rules and health and safety standards. Mr. Carter has promised to set up a commission. The general reaction has been groans from the companies and jeers from the miners. They have seen too many

studies and recommendations. But a bit of interest from outsiders, between crises, is not necessarily a bad idea. If Mr. Carter wants his commission taken seriously, he will have to demonstrate that he takes it seriously himself. That requires him to appoint respected people, and soon.

Even to get the settlement to its present highly conditional stage, Mr. Carter has had to make a series of significant concessions. He is not to be blamed for it; he probably had no alternative. But candor compels listing the ingredients on the label. From the beginning the administration has made it clear that this contract is to be regarded as an exception to any wage-restraint policy. The wage increase will be passed rapidly along to the buyers of coal, and from them to the buyers of steel and electricity. Conventional anti-inflationary rules do not apply, for the present, to fuel and energy.

* * *

The companies had their own reasons for giving in to the President. For example, his trade representative, Robert Straus, was on the phone to the steel industry, which, through its captive mines, strongly influenced the coal bargaining. The price of coal is a secondary concern to the steel industry these days. Its primary interest is federal policy on the limitation of imports of steel.

Whether the coal contract constitutes victory for Mr. Carter is a question that can't be answered. Certainly he was right to get into the negotiations, and certainly they moved faster and better than would have been possible without him. But the test isn't whether a contract gets signed, or even ratified. The real test is whether the contract leads, in coming months, to rising coal production for the country, an improving safety record in the mines and a decline in strikes and disruptions by angry miners who believe they have no other way to make themselves heard.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Offshore Oil

The last legal obstacle to long-delayed oil and gas exploration in the Baltimore Canyon area off the coast of New Jersey has been removed—but doubts about possible environmental damage remain unresolved. More than 18 months ago the federal government leased exploration and development rights to the oil and gas companies. A lawsuit filed by local officials and environmentalists blocked the project. Initially, a federal Judge canceled the leases because environmental protections were a "charade." But that decision was overturned on appeal, and last week, by refusing to hear the case, the Supreme Court ended the impasse.

The court's action brings relief to oil and drilling companies which paid more than \$1.1 billion for the leases and claimed to be losing millions of dollars a week because of the delays. Now there are hopes that significant offshore deposits will be found that will reduce the need for imported oil.

The impending rush to exploit the Baltimore Canyon area, however, underscores the need for prompt congressional passage of new legislation governing energy development on the outer Continental Shelf. A blowout, a pipeline rupture, or an oil tanker spill could do grave damage to beaches and fishing. As Suffolk County (N.Y.) executive

John Klein rightly put it: "We have exhausted our judicial and administrative remedies and now it is up to Congress to give us some protection."

The House and the Senate have passed versions of a new outer Continental Shelf act. The chief differences concern proposed changes in bidding procedures and the extent to which the government can become involved in exploratory drilling. Both bills would increase environmental safeguards and give coastal states a greater voice in planning.

This legislation should be cleared by Congress as soon as possible. For one thing, at least some of the provisions would probably apply retroactively to the Baltimore Canyon development—provided the law is enacted before certain phases of exploration or development begin. For another, all of the provisions could be made to apply to pending leases sales off the coasts of Massachusetts and Georgia—again, provided the law is enacted before the sales are made. Only by passing a law that offers better protection against oil spills can Congress defuse the concerns that have slowed development of a potentially useful energy source.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The French Elections

A democracy which cannot change its government is no democracy. A democratic constitution that cannot cope with the wishes of the people is not an institution worth preserving. There may well... be good reason to hope that (President Valéry) Giscard (d'Estaing) and (Socialist leader) François Mitterrand can work together flexibly and tolerably fruitfully; that the constitution is suppler than its critics believe.

But there is no hope for France, which time and again teeters on the edge of a left-wing abyss and then pulls back. Sooner or later the alternative is going to have to be tried. That moment will come not when international bankers and alarmed Western governments wish it, but when—TV and other rigging notwithstanding—a majority of French voters want something new. There is every sign that they will want it on March 12. And the steadiness of their resolve, reflected in public opinion polls, has little to do with the warnings on the left or the growlings on the right. Enough people in France now seem to perceive that the society they sanc-

tioned but do not in detail control is one shot through with inequality. The rich get rich—and never mind economic miracles—the poor stay relatively poor.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

Strains on Israel's Hard Line

Mr. Begin's government showed signs of strain at yesterday's crucial meeting on the controversial question of settlements in the occupied territories. After a hard-fought Cabinet session the decision that there would be no change in policy was announced. In fact, however, a freeze on development seems to be already in force and likely to continue—with the specific exception of three new settlements planned in military bases on the West Bank. It is a pity that Mr. Begin could not have been more forthcoming and constructive in a public statement. This would have done at least something to soften Israel's rejection of the main parts of the latest proposals brought by Mr. Atherton, the American mediator, from Egypt and Jordan.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 28, 1902

NEW YORK—Dr. Richard Jordan Gelling, 85, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hugh O. Pentecost, in this city. Mr. Gelling invented agricultural implements, but is best remembered as the creator of a multiple-firing gun which was the precursor of the present machine gun. He offered the gun to the Union Army during the Civil War. He thought that it would make war so terrible that nations would hesitate to resort to it.

Fifty Years Ago

February 28, 1928

NEW YORK—The hard hat now rims the college skull. Visiting coonskin coats are almost invariably topped by new Derby. They flourish in a wide range of design, from the nobby English bowler to the bold soup-kettle motif of the early nineteen hundreds. The return of the Derby is just another example of the swing back to college styles that went out around the turn of the century. Padded-square shoulders, peg-top trousers and deep hip pockets are also back.



Griffin Bell and U.S. Human Rights

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—For 20 years, from 1958 to 1978, the CIA secretly went through bags of international mail in New York and other postal centers, opened first-class letters to and from Americans and made copies. Altogether it copied at least 215,000 letters and fed into computers 1.5 million names gleaned from the mail-opening project.

Last August three citizens whose letters had been opened won a suit against the government for invasion of their privacy. Federal Judge Jack Weinstein of Brooklyn, N.Y., awarded the three victims \$1,000 each in damages. Weinstein wrote:

"In this country we do not pay lip service to the value of human rights and individual dignity—we mean to live by our ideals."

The Department of Justice—Jimmy Carter's Department of Justice—is now appealing that decision. A department brief says it "will not argue that the actions of the CIA in this case were legal or constitutional." But federal law, it argues, gives the victims no remedy against the government. And in any event \$1,000 in damages was "excessive."

The case is one more example of a depressing trend in the Carter administration. While the President and others rightly talk about the importance of his human-rights policy abroad, the Justice Department reacts with insensitivity and pettifogging to issues of civil liberty at home.

One thing made this an especially compelling case. Although the final decision in damage suits against the government is left to judges, Weinstein had an advisory jury hear the evidence and give its opinion. Three jurors wanted to award \$10,000 to each plaintiff, one suggested \$2,500 and the eight others called for \$1,000.

Instructive Case

In effect, there was an extraordinary statement of public feeling about government wrongdoing. Some jurors, when polled, said specifically that it was important to show the government it could not trample on people's rights and get away with it. "It was instructive," Weinstein said, that jurors of sharply different backgrounds all found that the mail-opening victims had "suffered substantial damage."

The three people involved in the case had no idea originally that their mail had been opened. Each made a general request under the Freedom of Information Act to see what the CIA had under his or her name, and was told that a personal letter was in the files. Then each sued.

• Norman Birnbaum, professor of sociology at Amherst, wrote to a faculty member at Moscow University in 1970 about an upcoming conference on the sociology of religion. The letter was opened and four copies distributed to various CIA units that had, it was said, an "interest" in correspondence to and from Moscow University.

• Mary Ruth Macmillan wrote in 1973 to a well-known dissident whom she had met on a visit to the Soviet Union. His name was on a CIA watch list. Because the letter was personal, it was agreed at the trial that the name would not be disclosed.

• R. Leonard Avery had a letter in 1968 from his son, who was an exchange student at a Soviet university. The CIA made three copies and sent one to the

FBI, which had "an interest in U.S. exchange students in Russia."

The jury suggested that the government apologize to the three victims, and Weinstein held the damages to \$1,000 on condition that it do so. He said that would help restore "faith in our democratic institutions." Last November, Stanfield Turner, the CIA director, wrote to "express my regret at any intrusion into your privacy." He added an assurance that the agency is not today opening mail in U.S. postal channels.

Then the Justice Department decided to appeal. Its brief argues that these suits are barred by a Tort Claims Act provision excluding claims against the government for damages suffered when an official performed "a discretionary function." Weinstein held that the exception did not apply when an official act was illegal, as he found the mail-opening was. He said:

"There is no discretion under our system to conceive, plan and execute an illegal program."

The government brief also argues that this case falls within a Tort Claims Act exclusion of suits for "loss, misappropriation or negligent transmission of letters." It says that these letters "misappropriated."

Of course the Justice Department has the right to appeal. The question is whether it is wise to do so in such a case—wise to press an argument as petty as the idea that opening and copying personal letters is just "misappropriation" of the mail.

There is a special irony in this case. Many victims of government illegality have sued the individual officials responsible. Attorney General Griffin Bell regards such suits as too burdensome. He has proposed legislation to bar them and make everyone sue the government itself for damages. Here, three people did exactly that, and Griffin Bell tells them that they may have a right but they don't have a remedy.

Letters

Young's View of Africa

Regarding your story of Feb. 14 on the conflicting Africa views of two top U.S. officials, National Security Adviser Ernesto and UN Ambassador Andrew Young, it would be unfortunate and indeed could destroy the constructive spirit of goodwill currently existing between the United States and black Africa—thanks largely to Mr. Young—were the Carter administration to lean more towards Mr. Brzezinski and his somewhat overzealous gang of global strategists in formulating U.S. policies and responses to specific African questions and crises, especially those involving the Soviet Union in some capacity.

Mr. Brzezinski's preference for the United States to pursue its bilateral power rivalries with the Soviet Union into Africa would at best return U.S.-Africa relations to the unproductive Kissinger days and could at worst be dangerous if carried to the not unlikely extreme of actual military confrontation between the two superpowers.

Mr. Brzezinski seems to believe that African states close to the Soviet Union politically should be treated within the overall framework of U.S.-Soviet relations. This is misleading and demeaning to the Africans, who want to be treated as they should be as separate sovereign entities, and not as Soviet satellites. There is no Communist state in Africa and the prevailing ideology among Africans, as Ambassador Young has rightly noted, is African nationalism which has given birth to the overriding African commitment to liberation at any cost.

Mr. Young's counsel for a more circumspect, case-by-case, and "cool" U.S. response to Soviet-Cuban involvement in Africa is wiser, sounder and more realistic.

Africans invite Russians and Cubans to help in African liberation efforts, not to upset some mythical balance of power theory in the area.

The United States were to oppose Soviet-Cuban assistance to African efforts to end colonialism, racist minority rule and

interference by officialdom by neighboring states, this would seem to amount to indirect U.S. support for colonialism, racism and aggression in Africa.

Can anyone point out what the Russians and the Cubans have done in Africa that is so bad as to warrant the incredibly negative criticism pouring from the West?

SAMMY KUM BUD.

Geneva.

The Individual

In a world of obvious absurdities, it is no surprise that an astronomer in New York, Dr. Robert Jastrow, director of the Goddard Institute of Space Studies, solemnly announces his long-term program of research to "prove or disprove the existence of God" by probing the "big bang." (CIT, Feb. 16.) Nor is it surprising that the science correspondent in Washington reporting it compounds this particular absurdity with this comment:

"But unlike philosophers and theologians, an astronomer has an advantage of knowing where in the universe to start looking."

According to the Gospels, "the kingdom of God is within you." Yet science still seeks truth in the outer phenomenal world, still collecting facts and more facts in the vain hope of discovering the "ultimate cause" in matter, the atom, the electron, and now "new neutrinos." Is there wonder that today the fate of the world hangs in the balance, with humanity at the crossroads, confused, fearful of the present and the future, totally lost as to the sense of direction?

The trouble is that the individual no longer exists in modern society. Capitalism, for individuality has caused its disappearance. Quantity, not quality, is the focal point of contemporary thinking. Indeed, for most of this century the cult of equality has shaped our destiny as government after government, with their bloated bureaucracies, has penalized the strong, whether rich or poor, for the benefit of the weak, whether worthy or unworthy. A collateral effect has been the degrading appearance of civil at home and abroad.

Such massive and persistent

John Dornberg

From Munich:

What are the Bavarians up to when they... dispatch a bevy of ministers to Moscow?

MUNICH—Throughout the rest of West Germany it still appears to be a matter of intense speculation when—and even if—Leopold Breitenbach will visit Bonn.

But down here in the southern reaches of the Federal Republic that question has suddenly lost its urgency.

It doesn't really matter anymore, considering that Alfons Goppel has enjoyed a triumphant trip to Moscow, climaxed last Friday by a lengthy meeting and exchange of views with Premier Alexei Kosygin on a variety of matters, including the neutron bomb.

Granted that Kosygin isn't President and party leader Breitenbach, but nevertheless...

For those of you out there who may not know, Alfons Goppel is the premier of Bavaria and he was accompanied on his initial formal visit to the Kremlin by no less than three members of his cabinet. A fourth was wandering somewhere on his own in Moscow, and a fifth—the minister of finance—is scheduled to fly there this week.

It may appear to some as the start of a new round of secret Balkan diplomacy (Bavaria is, after all, the anteroom to the Balkans). But, ostensibly at least, it is far more innocent: a three-week exhibit of Bavarian culture, folklore and industrial prowess, replete with beer, sausages, pretzels, a Berndseggles brass band and dirndled and leather-breasted schuhplattler dancers performing not far from Red Square.

The official purpose is to boost the export of Bavarian goods, which happen to include the output of some of West Germany's largest blue-chip corporations, to the Soviet space and science exhibition held here in Munich a couple of years ago.

But the more pertinent question may be: What are the Bavarians up to when they stage their own show and dispatch a bevy of ministers to Moscow?

The nation that their erstwhile independent kingdom is just another of West Germany's 10 states has always ranked them as second to none in terms of culture, economy and quality of life.

Each night the Bavarian radio network signs off the air with the Bavarian "national" anthem.

Its ruling political party, the Christian Social Union (CSU), led by the indomitable Franz-Josef Strauss, plays a "sometimes-we're-with-you-sometimes-we're-not" game with its "big sister," the Christian Democratic Union (CDU)—much to the chagrin and exasperation of that party's leader, Helmut Kohl.

And in recent years, apparently with Strauss's blessing and to Goppel's visible delight, Bavaria has been conducting what can only be described as its own foreign policy.

Granted it has no foreign minister, no embassies, no ambassadors or diplomatic corps, and consulates-general are the highest-ranking foreign missions accredited in Munich.

Different Role

But because of both tradition and geography, it regards its political and economic interest as different from those of West Germany as a whole—"Danubian Balkan, Alpine and Transalpine" as one Strauss friend and occasional policy adviser phrases it.

In that vein, it has helped establish bilateral and multilateral commissions and working groups—dealing with everything from the environment to infrastructure—not only with its immediate neighbors, Czechoslovakia and Austria, or Italy and Switzerland, but also with Yugoslavia, Hungary

PARIS FASHION

A Family of Embroiderers That Started at the Top

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 27 (IHT)—Now that Emperor Bokassa's coronation brocade has died down, Roland Guisein has gone back to being a small, modest artisan.

Mr. Guisein was commissioned to embroider all the coronation garments—which took 16,500 employee-hours of work and cost \$145,000. The pièce de résistance was the 22-pound coronation robe with its 75,000 pearls, and 122 million beads, all put together one by one and by hand.

In order to get that mind-boggling work done, Mr. Guisein said he had to track down about 40 women, all of them old and semi-retired and "almost blind by now."

"But they were so happy to have such a job to do that they worked miracles."

A modest, level-headed man, Mr. Guisein, who can embroider, too, has more than the right background for it. He is the fourth generation of a family that started at the top, with Napoleon's coronation.

Good with a Pen!

"It all began because my ancestor, Hippolyte, was good with a pencil," he said. "He really knew how to draw."

The first family establishment, a small workshop near Paris's

Blancs-Manteaux Church, was opened in 1865. Soon, Guisein started embroidering for Napoleon's entourage and it was he who created Napoleon's and Josephine's pompous coronation robes.

That day, Guisein made his mark and all European courts became steady customers. That included the court of Russia, which brought over Jean-Christophe and Léon Guisein at the turn of the century to work on the czar's and his officers' uniforms.

Asked if Napoleon's garments influenced Bokassa's, Mr. Guisein, who works from stacks of personal archives, said yes and no. "Yes, I did use a lot of bees and other imperial symbols but I really followed the French academic's uniform. However, instead of using silk thread, I used gold threads of different textures and shades to give volume to the embroidery."

Mr. Guisein said Napoleon was responsible for setting the pattern of most French uniforms in use today.

Laurel and Oak Leaves

"He set the styles for ministers, ambassadors, generals, academicians and even customs of flores," Mr. Guisein said. "He laid the base of fashion protocol

Roland Guisein, who did coronation clothes for Emperor Bokassa.

Gamma



Whatever we do, we can't change a thing. He loved laurel and oak leaves and had them put all over."

Other countries, notably the courts of Iran and Morocco, still give Mr. Guisein interesting commissions.

"These countries still maintain a high level of ceremony," Mr. Guisein said. "But in France, I don't think that even ambassadors use their parade uniforms very often."

In the 1920s, Guisein started working in Paris couture, collaborating with Vionnet, Chanel

and Balenciaga. Hollywood, too, commissioned costumes for Mary Pickford, Pearl White and Pauline

sounding but humble shop, Modest Creations, at 16 Rue de Magdala.

There, housewives order custom-made blouses and belts or ask Mr. Guisein to do special embroidery jobs. Some ask to have their home linen embroidered and/or monogrammed, others bring tablecloth to be embroidered to match their porcelain. Others still bring dresses to be embroidered. A great deal of the business consists of pleating skirts.

Prices at Modest Creations are modest. It costs 7 francs to monogram a handkerchief, 20 francs for a sheet and 50 francs to pleat a skirt. In true artisan tradition, Mr. Guisein will do practically anything you want, including embroidering a flower over a cigarette hole.

A Dying Art

But business, as a whole, is pretty slack and embroidery is a dying art. The figures sadly speak for themselves: At the turn of the century, there were 400 embroiderers in Paris; in 1930, only 60, and today, barely a handful.

So Mr. Guisein's bread-and-butter business consists of serving ordinary people from his big

ART MARKET

Auctioneers Debate a Selling Point

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Feb. 27 (IHT)—In the last few weeks, there has been a growing tendency among auctioneers to send out printed estimates with their catalogues.

Last October, France's leading auctioneering group, the Adier-Picard-Tajan team, started printing estimates for all their "modern" master sales, which include all works painted after 1850. Guy Loustau, the most daring among the senior members of the profession, is now doing it for his sales of any consequence regardless of category.

Many will wonder why it took the French auctioneers so long to introduce a procedure that their British colleagues had generalized by the early 1960s. It has, in fact, been sporadically used by the French themselves for some items that are sold by auction but do not belong strictly speaking to the art market: As early as 1963 a sale of coins was advertised by a catalogue sent out with a sheet of printed estimates, or, as the coin expert Emile Bourgey wrote, an "appraisal basis."

Principle Adopted

After a prolonged period of hesitation, the principle was eventually adopted by all coin experts assisting Drouot auctioneers.

Next came engravings, for which expert Marcel Lecomte now regularly gives pre-sale estimates printed and dispatched with the catalogues, but not so his colleagues Denise Rousseau or Claude Caillet.

Antiquarian book experts have followed suit. While the Larivière-Guilloux-Buffetaud-Tallier sale of autographs and authors' manuscripts held on Dec. 19 at Drouot Rive Gauche, a major sale with manuscripts by Victor Hugo, Marcel Proust, and others had a list of estimates prepared by expert Pierre Berte, their equally important sale of old and modern masters held at the Palais d'Orsay six days before had none.

When it comes to categories in which every work is unique, the case is different. The estimate is

forecast by the expert, automatically considers this as a proof of the expert's incompetence. This, however, is wrong. In some cases it may be incompetence but mostly it is due to a combination of unforeseeable factors, for example, personal rivalry between two collectors or dealers."

Both he and his colleague Guilloux insist that the French public does not realize that an estimate is an approximation, not a flat statement of value. Sellers, too, not fully aware of the implication of this fact, fear that stating a value in writing will deter potential buyers from paying more.

This fear, Antoine Ader says, is unfounded. In his experience low estimates induce a larger public to come and bid.

The Real Problem

Guilloux thinks that the real problem is the high estimates that sellers would like to force on the auctioneers—not those that are obviously disproportionate but the ones that are marginally too high, say by 20 to 25 per cent. The work might perhaps just make that high price, so that the auctioneer hesitates to say flatly no, but on the other hand such an estimate may discourage other buyers from going to the sale or giving an order.

Asked how printed estimates may affect sales, both experts answer that it depends on the kind of sale. Auctions aimed at the national market—middle-of-the-road 18th-century art and furniture—do not need them much. Very minor sales could benefit from them, Guilloux says, because people with small means are often unaware how inexpensive some items are. Both concede that estimates are musts at the top end for auctions of international standing.

Such a mood in the younger generation suggests that the system will change. But first their 80 colleagues must realize that a prospective buyer sitting in New York might more easily be prompted to send an order if he had an estimate before him.

Since when do you drink Jim Beam?

"Since I learned the recipe is a family secret."



Louis Szathmary, Chef/Owner, THE BAKERY

KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY, 80 PROOF, DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY JAMES B. BEAM DISTILLING CO., CLERMONT, KENTUCKY.

OPERA IN ITALY

La Scala Begins Its Third Century

By William Weaver

MILAN, Feb. 27 (IHT)—The Teatro alla Scala first opened its doors on Aug. 3, 1778, so its 200th birthday is still some months away. But the celebrations began weeks ago, and will continue at least until next December.

The big event this month was the opening of the bicentennial exhibition, "Duecento Anni alla Scala" (Two Hundred Years at La Scala), a vast display occupying about 30 rooms in the Palazzo Reale. It will remain open until Sept. 10, and alone provides a good excuse to make a trip to Milan before that date.

La Scala is, first but not exclusively, a theater, and the opening part of the exhibition regards the building itself and its brilliant architect, Giuseppe Piermarini. A comparison between his bold plan and the architecture of the major Italian theaters already in existence shows Piermarini to be the vanguard. His innovations—notably the horseshoe shape—were soon to be imitated.

A Milanese Rallying Ground

But La Scala was, and is, also a gathering place, an urban focus, a center for intellectuals, artists and statesmen. The theater has always been the rallying ground for the Milanese, as this show demonstrates. Emperors and viceroys attended La Scala officially, sometimes to be greeted with the open hostility of the audience. Napoleon arrived there, warmly welcomed, in May of 1796. Early the following year there was the now comic episode of the "Balla del Papa," a ballet in which a dancer impersonated the pope, who—according to the scenario—abandoned his tiara for a Phrygian cap.

In the 18th century, opera and patriotism became even more profoundly associated, and the success of Verdi's early operas was, notoriously, not only to their stirring music but also to their stirring sentiments. First editions of libretti, manuscripts, set and costume designs, posters, portraits of singers and librettists tell the story in shrewdly selected visual detail.

And the story continues to our own time. In one huge room, particularly fascinating, the visitor can inspect, close up, sections of real scenery—the historic painted

decorations for the posthumous premiere of Boito's "Nerone" in 1923, as well as props created for the polemical "Don Carlos," which opened the present season. Scale models of the stage are displayed with other sets, from Salter's "Europa Riconosciuta," the theater's inaugural opera in 1778, to Verdi's "I Masnadieri," now playing.

An auditorium room illustrates

with an exciting presentation, the day-to-day work of orchestra, chorus and corps de ballet. Music is heard discreetly: Callas as Norma, the closing duet of "Aida." The rats, like the eyes of

Verdi's "Aida," are constantly stimulated.

Workmen Find Huge Aztec Stone In Mexico City

In Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 27 (UPI)

Electric company workmen digging beneath Mexico City's busy commercial center have unearthed a 20-ton ceremonial stone used by the Aztecs 500 years ago.

The stone—11 feet in diameter and 36 inches thick—is "of inestimable historical value," said Gaston Garcia Canku, director of the National Institute of Anthropology and History.

Other experts compared the find to the 1972 unearthing of the Aztec calendar stone, the last great archaeological discovery since the more youthful conductor Riccardo Chailly, in his late twenties. Without rushing or forcing the music, he illuminates all its irrepressible vigor, its high spirits.

Archaeologist Raul Martin Aranda said the stone came from the same area as the Aztec calendar and should become a major primary source for studying Aztec history.

The final rooms showing the theater's destruction in World War II and its triumphant resurgence, are charged with emotion, and if a hint of pride, of self-satisfaction can be sensed in the display of postwar triumphs, it is clearly and amply justified. The story of La Scala's two centuries ends happily. And as you leave the Palazzo Reale, walk through the galleria and come face to face with the Scala in reality, you have a dramatic feeling of history alive, continuing. Its third century is in progress.

After the thrilling "Don Carlos," the present "Macbeth" is a tribute to the early, youthful Verdi. The production's greatest asset is the more youthful conductor, Riccardo Chailly, in his late twenties. Without rushing or forcing the music, he illuminates all its irrepressible vigor, its high spirits. Pier Luigi Pizzi's sets are excessively stark for such a romantic work, but his staging moves clearly, and the cast—while not stellar—does its job well.

Look behind our numbers and you'll see our resources.

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

December 31, 1977

ASSETS

Cash and demand accounts	7,162,349
Interest bearing deposits with banks	1,162,193
Precious metals	70,817,841
Investment securities	
U.S. Government obligations	162,048,016
Obligations of U.S. Government agencies	47,878,746
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	90,774,763
Other	208,134,332
Total investment securities	498,935,857
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreement to resell	165,000,000
Loans, net of unearned income	1,255,150,131
Allowances for possible losses	(21,505,167)
Loans (net)	1,233,644,964
Customers' liability under acceptances	87,990,900
Bank premises and equipment	15,865,025
Accrued interest receivable	44,681,461
Other assets	71,019,346
	\$2,572,348,921

LIABILITIES

Deposits	55,422,000
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreement to repurchase	3,159,756
Other liabilities for borrowed money	89,677,157
Acceptances outstanding	91,328,755
Accrued interest payable	23,157,845
Other liabilities	

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common stock	100,000,000
Surplus	78,146,591
Surplus representing convertible notes	
obligation assumed by parent corporation	
Undivided profits	261,956,427
Total stockholders' equity	\$2,572,348,921
Letters of credit outstanding	

As of December 31, 1977, the total investments in precious metals and the precious metal content of gold and silver coins were substantially hedged by forward sales. The total unhedged position at that date was \$2.5 million.

Our \$262,000,000 capital base is 12.8% of deposits—one of the best ratios among the top 100 banks.

Our people's efforts show up elsewhere on our balance sheet. For example, our assets are less than 10 times Republic's \$262 million capital base. And our return on average assets is one of the highest in the banking business.

So, of all of our resources, we feel our people are most important. They make our performance possible. Get to know them better.

Republic New York

A Safra Bank

America's 52nd largest bank, and growing.

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1978

Page 7

West Germany Denies Fund Curbs Planned

BONN, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ)—West Germany denied today that it has any plans to control the inflow of funds following restrictive moves by Switzerland.

Economics Minister Otto Lemmersdorf said that there are no plans to restrict the flow of foreign funds. However, foreign exchange dealers were skeptical, insisting that the imposition of such restrictions could not be ruled out.

They see foreign funds, now shy from moving into Switzerland, turning to West Germany. But a government spokesman queried about the need to curb such inflows to keep the deutsche mark stable, remarked that "the first day does not support this premise."

The dollar rose against the mark today by four pfennigs from Friday's closing rate to 2.05 DM.

Meanwhile, officials were actively trying to "talk" the dollar higher. Bundesbank president Oskar Emminger, speaking in West Berlin, said the dollar is undervalued by some 30 per cent against the mark—for more than is justified by differences in real purchasing power.

The bank's vice-president, Karl Otto Foehl, said in a radio interview that the dollar's continuing weakness is a source of great concern and called on the United States to borrow on the international capital market to finance its current-account deficit. He said large sections of the German economy could scarcely live on a long-term basis with the dollar worth only 2 DM.

Mr. Lemmersdorf, in an interview published yesterday, said, "We do not want to return to a regimented economy with controls, which only hinder world trade

Joint Action Seen Needed On Economies**'Locomotive' Theory May Be Abandoned**

By Jack Aboat

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ)—A consensus seems to be emerging among the non-Communist industrial nations that joint and coordinated inflationary action, albeit moderate, is the best way of achieving a higher and non-inflationary growth in the world economy.

Delegates attending a two-day meeting of the economic policy committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development indicated that if such a consensus were reached, it would represent a major departure from the previously-advocated "locomotive" theory under which countries with strong economies, especially West Germany and Japan, were to generate additional growth by boosting domestic demand and hence imports.

This theory has been consistently rejected by Bonn and Tokyo, which maintained that they were doing their best and could not do more without risking inflation.

The new approach for action by a larger number of countries is expected to remove the recent differences of views on the subject between West Germany and the United States.

The OECD secretariat maintains that a real growth of at least 4.5 per cent for the 24-nation OECD area as a whole is needed if unemployment is to be reduced, payments imbalances corrected and the growing threat of protectionism removed, conference sources said.

The OECD now predicts an overall growth of close to 4 per cent, up from 3.5 per cent forecast last December. But most of the pull would come from the United States and Japan with each country likely to record a real growth of between 5 and 5.5 per cent the sources said.

The West German delegate reiterated his country will achieve a 3.5-per-cent real growth and not 3 per cent forecast by the OECD secretariat.

Charles Schulte, chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisors, told the meeting that a narrowing of growth differentials among the major OECD member countries would reduce tensions on foreign exchange markets.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth— inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago, adding that the monthly inflation rate for the OECD area as a whole averaged 6.0 per cent.

The OECD secretariat also forecasts that four countries—West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland—which recorded a combined current-account surplus of \$18 billion last year are expected to post a surplus of \$20 billion this year.

The immediate question for

the Soviet Union is seen as giving significant support to President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his hopes of carrying his troubled nation through the first quarter of 1978 and keeping it from being the first Third World nation to default on major foreign loans, which many bankers had feared.

Through fiscal mismanagement and bad luck in such important Peruvian economic activities as anchovy fishing and copper mining, along with heavy purchases of Soviet arms, the Peruvian government has accumulated an officially estimated \$4.1 billion in foreign debt as of the end of last year. Debt service payments are \$911 million this year, representing an excessive 46 per cent of projected export earnings. And the situation for 1979 looks no brighter.

According to banking and diplomatic sources, the prospects of the IMF's approving the release of the second installment of the standby loan agreement appear promising, and the aid should, in turn, facilitate the negotiation of the \$200-million medium-term loan being sought from private international banks.

Meanwhile, the terms of a \$20-million loan under the U.S. Food for Peace program are being negotiated, the first time in many years that such a program has been employed here. The negotiations reflect the desire of the Carter administration to help solve a major economic crisis in which the outcome is closely tied to the prospects for the restoration of democratic rule in Peru.

The government has announced that presidential elections will be held in 1980. Elections for a constitutional assembly to draw up the constitution that will govern the presidential elections are scheduled for June 4.

Soviet Move Enables Peru To Stay Afloat, Reports Say

By David Vidal

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 27 (NYT)—

The Soviet Union is said to have given Peru's decade-old military government a one-year grace period on a \$60-million arms debt that fell due in January.

Another \$60-million credit that was to come due in July is also said to be affected, according to unofficial reports in banking and diplomatic circles here.

The Soviet decision is seen as giving significant support to President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his hopes of carrying his troubled nation through the first quarter of 1978 and keeping it from being the first Third World nation to default on major foreign loans, which many bankers had feared.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth— inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago, adding that the monthly inflation rate for the OECD area as a whole averaged 6.0 per cent.

The OECD secretariat also forecasts that four countries—West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland—which recorded a combined current-account surplus of \$18 billion last year are expected to post a surplus of \$20 billion this year.

The immediate question for

the Soviet Union is seen as giving significant support to President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his hopes of carrying his troubled nation through the first quarter of 1978 and keeping it from being the first Third World nation to default on major foreign loans, which many bankers had feared.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth— inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago, adding that the monthly inflation rate for the OECD area as a whole averaged 6.0 per cent.

The OECD secretariat also forecasts that four countries—West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland—which recorded a combined current-account surplus of \$18 billion last year are expected to post a surplus of \$20 billion this year.

The immediate question for

the Soviet Union is seen as giving significant support to President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his hopes of carrying his troubled nation through the first quarter of 1978 and keeping it from being the first Third World nation to default on major foreign loans, which many bankers had feared.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth— inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago, adding that the monthly inflation rate for the OECD area as a whole averaged 6.0 per cent.

The OECD secretariat also forecasts that four countries—West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland—which recorded a combined current-account surplus of \$18 billion last year are expected to post a surplus of \$20 billion this year.

The immediate question for

the Soviet Union is seen as giving significant support to President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his hopes of carrying his troubled nation through the first quarter of 1978 and keeping it from being the first Third World nation to default on major foreign loans, which many bankers had feared.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth— inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago, adding that the monthly inflation rate for the OECD area as a whole averaged 6.0 per cent.

The OECD secretariat also forecasts that four countries—West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland—which recorded a combined current-account surplus of \$18 billion last year are expected to post a surplus of \$20 billion this year.

The immediate question for

the Soviet Union is seen as giving significant support to President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his hopes of carrying his troubled nation through the first quarter of 1978 and keeping it from being the first Third World nation to default on major foreign loans, which many bankers had feared.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth— inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago, adding that the monthly inflation rate for the OECD area as a whole averaged 6.0 per cent.

The OECD secretariat also forecasts that four countries—West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland—which recorded a combined current-account surplus of \$18 billion last year are expected to post a surplus of \$20 billion this year.

The immediate question for

the Soviet Union is seen as giving significant support to President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his hopes of carrying his troubled nation through the first quarter of 1978 and keeping it from being the first Third World nation to default on major foreign loans, which many bankers had feared.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth— inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago, adding that the monthly inflation rate for the OECD area as a whole averaged 6.0 per cent.

The OECD secretariat also forecasts that four countries—West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland—which recorded a combined current-account surplus of \$18 billion last year are expected to post a surplus of \$20 billion this year.

The immediate question for

the Soviet Union is seen as giving significant support to President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his hopes of carrying his troubled nation through the first quarter of 1978 and keeping it from being the first Third World nation to default on major foreign loans, which many bankers had feared.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth— inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago, adding that the monthly inflation rate for the OECD area as a whole averaged 6.0 per cent.

The OECD secretariat also forecasts that four countries—West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland—which recorded a combined current-account surplus of \$18 billion last year are expected to post a surplus of \$20 billion this year.

The immediate question for

the Soviet Union is seen as giving significant support to President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his hopes of carrying his troubled nation through the first quarter of 1978 and keeping it from being the first Third World nation to default on major foreign loans, which many bankers had feared.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth— inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago, adding that the monthly inflation rate for the OECD area as a whole averaged 6.0 per cent.

The OECD secretariat also forecasts that four countries—West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland—which recorded a combined current-account surplus of \$18 billion last year are expected to post a surplus of \$20 billion this year.

The immediate question for

the Soviet Union is seen as giving significant support to President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his hopes of carrying his troubled nation through the first quarter of 1978 and keeping it from being the first Third World nation to default on major foreign loans, which many bankers had feared.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth— inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago, adding that the monthly inflation rate for the OECD area as a whole averaged 6.0 per cent.

The OECD secretariat also forecasts that four countries—West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland—which recorded a combined current-account surplus of \$18 billion last year are expected to post a surplus of \$20 billion this year.

The immediate question for

the Soviet Union is seen as giving significant support to President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his hopes of carrying his troubled nation through the first quarter of 1978 and keeping it from being the first Third World nation to default on major foreign loans, which many bankers had feared.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth— inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago, adding that the monthly inflation rate for the OECD area as a whole averaged 6.0 per cent.

The OECD secretariat also forecasts that four countries—West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland—which recorded a combined current-account surplus of \$18 billion last year are expected to post a surplus of \$20 billion this year.

The immediate question for

the Soviet Union is seen as giving significant support to President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his hopes of carrying his troubled nation through the first quarter of 1978 and keeping it from being the first Third World nation to default on major foreign loans, which many bankers had feared.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth— inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago, adding that the monthly inflation rate for the OECD area as a whole averaged 6.0 per cent.

The OECD secretariat also forecasts that four countries—West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland—which recorded a combined current-account surplus of \$18 billion last year are expected to post a surplus of \$20 billion this year.

The immediate question for

the Soviet Union is seen as giving significant support to President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his hopes of carrying his troubled nation through the first quarter of 1978 and keeping it from being the first Third World nation to default on major foreign loans, which many bankers had feared.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth— inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago, adding that the monthly inflation rate for the OECD area as a whole averaged 6.0 per cent.

The OECD secretariat also forecasts that four countries—West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland—which recorded a combined current-account surplus of \$18 billion last year are expected to post a surplus of \$20 billion this year.

The immediate question for

the Soviet Union is seen as giving significant support to President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his hopes of carrying his troubled nation through the first quarter of 1978 and keeping it from being the first Third World nation to default on major foreign loans, which many bankers had feared.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth— inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago, adding that the monthly inflation rate for the OECD area as a whole averaged 6.0 per cent.

The OECD secretariat also forecasts that four countries—West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland—which recorded a combined current-account surplus of \$18 billion last year are expected to post a surplus of \$20 billion this year.

The immediate question for

the Soviet Union is seen as giving significant support to President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his hopes of carrying his troubled nation through the first quarter of 1978 and keeping it from being the first Third World nation to default on major foreign loans, which many bankers had feared.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth— inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago, adding that the monthly inflation rate for the OECD area as a whole averaged 6.0 per cent.

The OECD secretariat also forecasts that four countries—West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland—which recorded a combined current-account surplus of \$18 billion last year are expected to post a surplus of \$20 billion this year.

The immediate question for

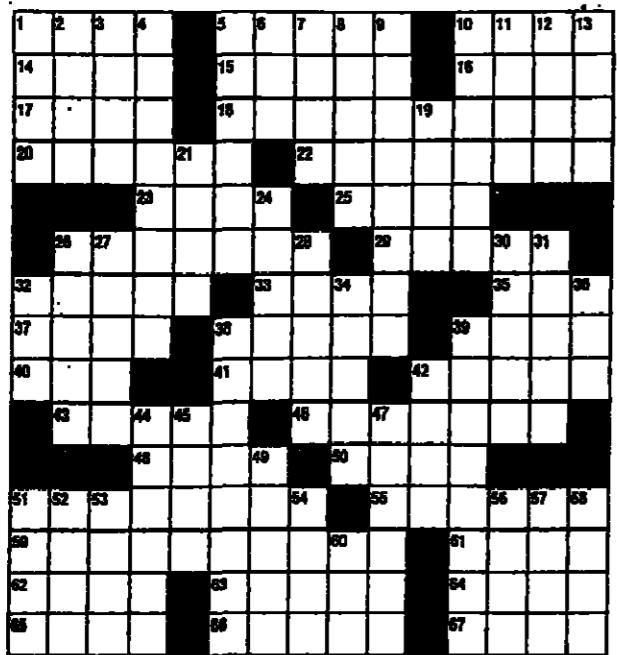
the Soviet Union is seen as giving significant support to President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his hopes of carrying his troubled nation through the first quarter of 1978 and keeping it from being the first Third World nation to default on major foreign loans, which many bankers had feared.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth— inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago,

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 27

12 Month - Stock Div in \$ Yld P/E 1000 High Low Quot. Close												12 Month - Stock Div in \$ Yld P/E 1000 High Low Quot. Close												12 Month - Stock Div in \$ Yld P/E 1000 High Low Quot. Close															
High				Low				Div in \$				High				Low				Div in \$				High				Div in \$				High				Div in \$			
3594 294 ACE	2	6.8	9	27	27	292	292	10	—	—	—	750 1979 Birlord	1.49	7.1	7	107	179	194	194	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
2119 104 ACP	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	52 1979 Brinco	1.49	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1524 104 API	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	239 1979 Brinco	1.49	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
411 326 ARA	1.45	4.4	8	153	33	326	326	1	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2	6	23	15	154	154	10	—	—	—	2116 147 ArchiD	1.26	7.4	7	194	147	147	147	14	—	—	—	2276 15 Embraer	1.80	6.1	6	151	202	204	204	14	—	—	—				
1276 274 AT&T	1.24	2.2</																																					

CROSSWORD *By Eugene T. Maleska*

Across: 1 Anchored animal, 5 Military equipment, 10 Leg part, 14 One sound of contentment, 15 — Street Blues" 1918 song, 16 Cupid, 17 Rose lover, 18 River of song, 20 Cheap whisky, 22 Tampered with, 23 Capitol Hill rejections, 25 Keep away from, 26 Intervenes, 29 "Hedda Gabler" playwright, 32 Suffixes with gang or young, 33 Time of day, 35 Hugo's "Blas", 37 Not strict, 38 Spanish gunboat, 39 All-inclusive, 40 Building section, 41 Shade of green, 42 Retrieves and returns, 43 Letter on a key, 44 Crisp cracker, 48 Varnishes.

Down: 1 Box, 2 Inner—, 3 Like the Gobi, 4 Verdure, 5 Monasteries or convents, 6 Electrical unit, 7 Muller of a Whittier poem, 8 Grocery items, 9 Asian land, 10 Church laws, 11 Sino-Russian river, 12 Rounded part, 13 Mr. Flintstone, 14 "Three men in", 21 Kennel sounds material, 22 Rikki-Tikki (Kipling's mongoose), 23 Bell sound, 24 Commandments mount, 26 Stride loftily, 27 Electrical inventor, 28 Standards, 29 Of a Great Lake, 31 Push slightly, 32 Call on, 34 Vast quantity, 36 Affirmative, 38 "Shiner", 39 Formal attire, 42 Asterisk, 44 Splurge at the track, 45 Relative of a twinge, 47 Straw boss, 49 Drail, 51 Bygone bird, 52 Green land, 53 Judge's bench, 54 Stadium sound, 55 Apes' neighbor, 57 Bathtub shape, 58 Lilliputian, 60 Genoveze gold.

WEATHER

ALGARVE	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
AMSTERDAM	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
ATHENS	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
BEIRUT	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
VIENNA	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
BRUSSELS	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
VIENNA	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
VIENNA	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
VIENNA	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																																																																									

Nicklaus Birdies Last Five Holes, Wins by a Stroke

LAUDERHILL, Fla., Feb. 27 (UPI)—Jack Nicklaus shot five consecutive birdies, three from off the green, on the final five holes yesterday to win the Jackie Gleason Invitational Classic by a stroke over Greer Jones.

Nicklaus, who started the day behind the leader, Hale Irwin, hit a 7-under-par 65 to the over-par country club course. Nicklaus finished with a 12-under-par 276, Jones with a 277 and Irwin with a 278.

Tennis Record Of Six Straight For Navratilova

DETROIT, Feb. 27 (UPI)—top-seeded Martina Navratilova took the first 12 points of her record 10th-straight match victory and went on to a 6-3, 6-2 triumph yesterday over Dianne von Bolh, who gave her another record sixth-straight women's tennis championship.

The 11-year-old left-hander's six-first-place finishes surpass a mark of five set by Billy Jean King in 1971. "Breaking the record is a great feeling," Navratilova said of her string of match and tournament victories in the winter tour.

Her streak is building pressure as a confrontation between Navratilova and Chris Evert, who as taken her first extended leave of absence after seven years of tennis. Evert will return when her tour reaches Boston, which will be Navratilova's last appearance before the tour champion-

"The way I played, I feel I could beat Chris or anybody," Navratilova said. "I'll deal with her when I play her."

The outcome was not decided until the 18th hole, when Jones was shot on a birdie try of 15 feet and Nicklaus sank his putt of about 3 feet.

Nicklaus, the defending champion here, registered his 64th tour victory and his third here. His began his charge on the 436-yard, par-4 No. 14 when he sank a birdie chip of 30 feet off the green.

On the 533-yard, par-5 No. 15, he hit his second shot into the woods and then chipped up to the fringe. He chipped in for a birdie. On the 198-yard, par-3 No. 16, he was again on the fringe and chipped in for a birdie. He hit the green with his second shot on the 400-yard, par-4 No. 17 and then ran a putt of 25 feet into the hole.

Throughout Nicklaus's hot streak, Jones refused to crumble although he played with Nicklaus and Irwin, who also challenged for most of the day and finished with a 3-under-par 69. Irwin wound up the tournament in third place. Jerry Pate tied with Andy Bean for fourth place at 279.

Jones, the first-day leader who was in second place after the third round, shot five birdies for a 5-under-par 67 but missed birdie putts of 20 feet on No. 16, 5 feet on No. 17 and a 15-footer on No. 18.

WHA Results

Sunday's Game
Winnipeg 8, Houston 6 (K. Nilsson 2, Hull 2, Lusk, Green, U. Nilsson 2, Baird, Gray 3, Hanzlik, Peplik, Laskowich).
New England 6, Edmonton 5 (Anton, Howe, Hargrave, Sheely, G. Howe, Roper, Schreyer, Delarco, Plett, Zuk, Guile).
Indiana 6, Birmingham 3 (Lester, Williams, Driedol 2, Pariseau, Leder, Maron, Neier, Lineman).
NHL Results



VICTORY GRIMACE—Jack Nicklaus celebrates his winning putt on the 18th hole.

Congress Opens Investigation of the NCAA

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT)—A congressional subcommittee that has been investigating the National Collegiate Athletic Association since last October began public hearings in Washington today. At first, the hearings will focus on the NCAA's methods of investigation and punishment of college coaches and athletes suspected of violating association rules.

J. Brent Clark, an attorney and a former member of the NCAA enforcement staff, was scheduled to be the first witness before the House subcommittee on oversight and investigations. He was expected to tell the subcommittee that the NCAA has a policy of "selective punishment" under which certain major colleges are never questioned or penalized by the NCAA when they are charged with rules infractions.

Target Determinations

The hearings will continue tomorrow and are expected to last through the spring. There will be one or two public sessions every

three or four weeks to determine, among other things:

- Whether the penalties assessed by the NCAA against member colleges, coaches and athletes are fair and equitable.
- Whether the NCAA provides due process for colleges, coaches and athletes under investigation.
- Whether the NCAA is violating antitrust laws.

Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., the subcommittee's chairman, said, "There have been quite a few allegations of what is regarded by many as an arbitrary, somewhat autocratic organization that deals with the athletes and institutions as though they had minimal rights. There is a question as to the adequacy of hearing procedures, whether there is any significant due process involved in methods used by the NCAA in imposing penalties and undertaking its general regulatory functions."

Program Accused

The most celebrated recent case of NCAA penalty action has

been that involving Jerry Tarkanian, the basketball coach who was dismissed by the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, last year on the strong "recommendation" of the NCAA, which said it found his program guilty of violations.

Both teams will reach the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament again next month and this game might have been a peek into the future.

Notre Dame took the lead for the first time when Don Williams hit on a 30-foot jumper from the left with 2:47 remaining. Marquette's Warriors did not catch Notre Dame again.

Both teams will reach the

margin remained at 10 points. Notre Dame stole the ball a couple of times and careless ball handling by Marquette once allowed it to go out of bounds. After that turnover, Rich Branning scored on a jump shot and Marquette's lead was 8 points with 14 minutes to go.

Quarterback's Son

Then Tripucka, a freshman and son of a former Notre Dame football quarterback, Frank Tripucka, hit from the left corner and the lead was only 6 points for the Warriors. The crowd went wild on this 28-foot shot. Tripucka scored all of his game-high 15 points in the big second half.

But it was Bill Hanzlik, a sophomore, who has averaged only nine minutes of action a game this season, who did the big job. His defense against Marquette's all-America guard, Butch Lee, in the crucial late minutes may have been the key. Lee hit on only 3 of 12 shots in the second half.

Hanzlik said, "You can't play him close or he'll go around. You can't play his left or his right. You can't play his right or he'll go left. I just played off a bit to stop the jump shot."

The exciting result caused Irish fans to storm their players on the court and shower rolls of paper over the entire arena for minutes after the game. But the result had no serious meaning other than to possibly better prepare Notre Dame for the NCAA tournament and warn Marquette.

Notre Dame has a 19-5 won-lost record now and Marquette is 22-3.

NHL Results

Sunday's Game

Toronto 5, Chicago 3 (Walkup 2, Ellis, Stalter 2, P. Boudreau, Mulvey, Bordin).
Pittsburgh 4, Buffalo 4 (Pronovost 2, Sestito, Fleisch, Ramsey 2, McDavid, Robert).

Philadelphia 6, Washington 1 (Dupon, Barber 2, Leach, Slezak, Dean, Riley).

Montreal 3, NY Islanders 1 (Lafleur, Robinson, Gillies).

St. Louis 1, Detroit 1 (Fairbairn, Suter, Currie, Polonich).

Coach of NHL Flyers Never Runs Out of Revolutions

By Roger Kahn

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27 (NYT)—Only four years have passed since Fred Shero redesigned North American hockey coaching, but his patents seem to have expired. That may be the most vexing aspect of successful originality: Ideas do not stay fresh long.

Under traditional coaches, hockey was a game of free-lancing stars. Maurice Richard and Bobby Hull skated their own way and it was up to everyone else to follow them. Enter Shero and the Philadelphia Flyers, a team stronger in muscle and psychic unity than in talent.

Shero introduced systems in which the movements of all five skaters were interrelated. He persuaded most of his players to move into the Philadelphia area year round and he changed practices from simple skating workouts to sessions that were complicated and fun.

"Athletes don't like to think," he said. "You use distractions and surprise to hold their interest." Finally, he piled them with axioms. "Always behave like a duck—keep calm and untroubled on the surface, but paddle like the devil underneath."

Paddling like the devil, the Flyers won the Stanley Cup in 1974 and 1975. This was unusual

for a team based in the United States, remarkable for an expansion club and miraculous for the fans of Philadelphia. Now, with better talent than before, the Flyers are strong but no longer dominant. Axiom: "A winner passes himself; a loser has two speeds: hysterical and lethargic." Shero passed successive miracles, hysteria and lethargy in the National Hockey League have waned.

Concepts of coaching hardened as surely as old arteries. Boxers arise at 6 a.m. for road work and get to bed early. Then they go out and fight for money at 10:30 p.m. The training schedule has prepared them to do just when the referee is reminding them to break cleanly.

Special assistants instruct major leaguers—supposedly finished athletes—in pitching, batting, running and press relations. In the minors, an arena for development, a trove of apprentices works under one manager, who is employed to teach, make travel arrangements, keep track of the bats and serve as marital counselor.

Why? The coaching trade proceeds from a reverence for things past. Look in our files. See how we did it last year, and the year before. Carried far enough, this leads to systems devised hastily during the autumn of 1966, when the ultimate in physical training was a pushup.

Supercoaches look ahead. Axiom: "You can't do today's business with yesterday's methods and be in business tomorrow." Shero spent a dozen years running minor league teams in such places as Omaha and Shawinigan, Quebec. The ripening period was essential. When Shero reached the National Hockey League, he was alive with a decade's worth of hopes and plans. Soon after that, he traveled to the Soviet Union and returned with a new manifesto of ideas.

"In practice," he told the Flyers, "a line skates up ice with one puck. Now we're going to use three pucks, passed back and forth. That will triple puck-handling time."

"We can't do it," said a startled player.

"In Russia," Shero said, "I've seen 12-year-old kids drill that way."

The Flyers (and teenagers in

certain hockey camps) now routinely use three pucks.

When I dropped into Shero's office in the lower depths of the Spectrum, the coach was reviewing a new psychological test. Although two flyers had suffered broken bones, he seemed as untroubled as a cruising duck. Before him was a quotation from Vince Lombardi. You could see above an axiom from Seneca. A life of Christ rested on the desk, along with a translation of an article by Vladislav Tretiak, the great Soviet goaltender. Shero is trim, bespectacled, soft-spoken, mustachioed.

A Time of Change

"About changes," I began. "Enormous," he said. "When I played for the Rangers, we thought there was something wrong with conditioning. It was a sign of weakness to work out. Everybody learned about that."

Coaches are learning not to be afraid of stars. The star has to stay within a system like anyone else. Stan Mikita, who's 37, complained like hell when the Chicago Black Hawks put in an organized system. Now the system works better for Chicago, and so does Mikita."

I looked at the psychological test. You were to pick the three desires that were most prominent in your personality. The range swept from creativity to immorality to being loved. "I think this will help me to know them better," he said. "Then maybe I can coach them better."

Luck Always Helps

He spoke of youth, hockey and the depression in Winnipeg when he was a boy and how he had first read Dostoevsky and how he continuously studied. "But however much you do, there is always a sense of luck."

During a playoff game in Boston, fans shouted at him and his prime batter of that time, Dave Schultz. "It wasn't a situation where I wanted to play Schultz," Shero said, "but the fans kept yelling. I was chicken. Schultz was chicken. Chicken. Chicken. They got to me. I put Schultz in. He headed for a corner. Three Boston players scattered. Schultz made a pass that set up our winning goal."

"In one stroke of madness, I became a genius."

He had no axiom for that, just a smile. I hope Shero's imitators don't forget the humor.



ABOVE IT ALL—Notre Dame basketball players tear down the net after their upset victory over Marquette.

Training in Munich Provides U.S. Shot-Putter With Record

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT)—Maren Seidler had heard the rumors. And she knew about all the record results. So when she had the opportunity, she finally asked Christian Gehrmann whether birth control pills really could improve the performances of women athletes in track and field.

"I thought it sounded crazy," the 26-year-old Seidler said, recalling her conversation with the noted West German coach, "but he said, 'Believe me, I know it works, but it takes a long, long time.'"

Seidler, America's most prominent women's shot-putter for the last decade, recently spent six months in Munich training with Gehrmann and his two star pentathletes, Eva Wilms and Beatrix Philip. Seidler did not take birth control pills in pursuit of better performances, but she now knows why European women athletes are so far ahead of their U.S. counterparts in the sport.

"I was made to feel at home by Christian and Eva," she said, "and they were real generous with their time."

Reversal of Trend

It has become customary in recent years for foreign athletes to visit the United States in pursuit of training and technology. Seidler's recent visit may start a new trend, particularly as U.S. women try to close the gap with their European rivals.

Wilms broke the world record in the women's pentathlon last spring and threw the four-kilo women's shot 70-3. Seidler's push past 61 feet put her in the world-class company of many Eastern European competitors for the first time. The women's world record, 73-2, was set by Helena Fibigerova of Czechoslovakia last year.

Seidler said Gehrmann did not encourage her to take birth control pills to maximize muscle mass. Gehrmann has adopted the pill as a legal substitute forabolic steroids, the synthetic hormones now banned by the International Olympic Committee and most international federations.

"The contraceptive pill can achieve fantastic results with women athletes," Gehrmann was quoted as saying last spring, while acknowledging that a product had been constructed for Wilms.

Gehrmann had worked with a West German gynecologist to determine the athlete's hormone count and then selected a pill that would provide a balance to the program.

"He didn't make any big deal with it after we discussed it," Seidler said. "And I didn't feel I knew Eva well enough at the time to discuss it with her."

Long Wait Ahead

"There's a lot of talent in this country for women shot-putters, but it just doesn't occur to them to take up the event," she said. "Last year, Seidler won her fifth indoor title at 63-1/8."

"What it really boiled down to," Seidler said, "was that I trained for the first time in my life. With the situation the way it was in this country for women athletes, all I had to do was get out of bed, lace on my shoes and go out and win a national championship."

"I was always content with that, but I never really knew anything about the event, and I never learned how to enjoy it until recently."

Seidler, a pleasant, thoughtful individual with an engaging sense of humor, said she was "always something of an oddity" in the United States as a woman shot-putter.

Wilms broke the world record in the women's pentathlon last spring and threw the four-kilo women's shot 70-3. Seidler's push past 61 feet put her in the world-class company of many Eastern European competitors for the first time. The women's world record, 73-2, was set by Helena Fibigerova of Czechoslovakia last year.

Seidler said Gehrmann did not encourage her to take birth control pills to maximize muscle mass. Gehrmann has adopted the pill as a legal substitute forabolic steroids, the synthetic hormones now banned by the International Olympic Committee and most international federations.

"The contraceptive pill can achieve fantastic results with women athletes," Gehrmann was quoted as saying last spring, while acknowledging that a product had been constructed for Wilms.

Gehrmann had worked with a West German gynecologist to determine the athlete's hormone count and then selected a pill that would provide a balance to the program.

"He didn't make any big deal with it after we discussed it," Seidler said. "And I didn't feel I knew Eva well enough at the time to discuss it with her."

In

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
(Continued from Back Page)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE	PERSONNEL WANTED	PERSONNEL WANTED	PERSONNEL WANTED SITUATIONS WANTED
----------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------------------------

Art Buchwald

How Sad It All Is!

WASHINGTON.—I think for me the saddest thing about Watergate is that members of the old Nixon gang have turned against each other. Who would have ever dreamed that on the David Frost show former President Richard Nixon would have implicated John Ehrlichman and Bob Haldeman, whom he considered his "sons," in the cover-up of a third-rate burglary?

Who would have thought that John Ehrlichman would write a fiction novel based on Nixon showing him in such an unfavorable light? How could anyone have predicted that Bob Haldeman, one of the great White House stonewallers, would let down his hair and blow the whistle on Nixon. Charles Colson and Henry Kissinger?

Whatever they did in the past, I always said to my wife, "at least you have to admit to them for their loyalty to each other."

I always dreamed the Nixon crowd would meet together on the 10th anniversary of Watergate and have a nostalgic reunion, reliving those wonderful days when they were all fighting in the White House bunker. They would kid each other about putting on weight and tell outrageous lies about their Watergate war experiences. It would be a scene out of "White Christmas," with John Dean calling up everybody and saying, "Let's go out to San

Shelley Home Is Being Sold

LIBRICH, Italy, Feb. 27 (Reuters)—The last home of English Romantic poet Percy Bysshe Shelley is up for sale and its future as a museum is in doubt.

"We are afraid that the new owner might want to evict us," said Margaret Brown, English volunteer curator of the museum at Casa Magni, the only Italian home of the poet which is open to the public.

Shelley lived in the house until he drowned off Viareggio in 1822.



Clementine and show the old man that, while the rest of the country may have forgotten him, those of us who fought with him still really care."

I could see them gathering on the lawn overlooking the blue Pacific and everyone would break into "Hail to the Chief" as Nixon came out in the suit he wore when he was president. There would be tears in his eyes as he looked at those familiar faces and then said, "I want you all to shape up. I've never seen such a bunch of sloppy White House aides in my life."

Then they would all sit around the pool drinking California wine and listening to the tapes, once again thinking back on those wonderful days when it was "us" against "them."

But apparently the reunion will never come off. And once again the Nixon administration people have the media to blame.

If the newspapers, magazines, TV and book publishers hadn't dumped all that money on them, this great group of honorable men might never have ratted on each other.

The tragedy of post-Watergate is that, in order to pay their lawyers, all those involved in the break-in and the cover-up had to go their own way to make their stories worth the megabucks their agents had gotten for them.

It is sad for all of us who sat on the sidelines to see these men who went through so much together now at each other's throats.

Those of us who thought that Watergate was behind us now realize that the wounds are too deep and the hook advances too high for any of the people involved to stick together.

My wife has taken it harder than I have. When the excerpts from the Haldeman book were printed, she said tearfully, "How could he have done it to Nixon?" I said, "How could Nixon have done it to him?"

Then she said, "How could Colson have done it to Haldeman?"

And I said, "How could Dean have done it to all of them?"

Perhaps it's futile for people who weren't there to speculate why these time, outstanding men would turn against each other at this stage of the game. My own theory is that it never would have happened if Checkers had been

alive.

Shelley lived in the house until he drowned off Viareggio in 1822.

—Art Buchwald

Associated Press

Richard Dreyfuss

Hollywood's 30-Year-Old Dreyfuss Case

By Edith Sorel

HOLLYWOOD (IHT).—Universal Studios at 8 a.m. About 50 persons, cameramen, soundmen, wardrobe assistants, makeup men, and, naturally, actors, all chatting and getting it together. Suddenly a voice: "Action." And everyone froze. Everyone except Richard Dreyfuss.

He is stretched out on a sofa, relaxed, as if he were the world's gift to life, as he lights up a cigarette beneath blinding spotlights. The filming takes but a minute. Then, "Cut." The human statues begin to move, the makeup men rush forward to touch up his face, while the hairdressers scurry to arrange the graying curls of the young actor.

In spite of all the agitation, a great calm pervades the set. Here in Hollywood, there is none of the sound and fury so prevalent in Paris or Rome studios. Nobody shouting. Above all, not tranquil Jeremy Kagan, the young director of the "Big Fix." Dreyfuss, the star, plays the role of Moses Wine, former hippy turned private dick. He is also the co-producer of the film (the first in his career) seconded by his childhood friend, Carl Borkas.

At 30, Dreyfuss is one of America's leading actors. In two months, two films, "Close Encounters of the Third Kind," directed by Steven Spielberg, and Herbert Ross's "Good-Bye Girl," have put him into top spot on the U.S. screen. Not only is he "bankable," but he is also a strong contender for an Oscar.

Short for the movies at 5 feet 9 inches and brawny, Dreyfuss isn't the silhouette of a star. A wide-open expression and mysterious glance that betrays the mystic (he ordinarily wears glasses); a disturbing smile decorated by a mustache (obligatory for the "Big Fix"); Dreyfuss certainly hasn't got that classic beauty, only magnetic zip and much personal charm.

Remaking a Scene

Kagan, the director, beckons him from his star-inscribed chair where he sits reading a book and asks him to repeat the cigarette scene. So once again, he begins a scene that we had all found perfect but which didn't quite satisfy Kagan. Calm, controlled, Dreyfuss does the remake.

The filming is interrupted for lunch and everyone jumps into a giant limousine. They drive all of 500 feet and stop in front of the commissary. Dreyfuss, Kagan and the main actors get in line to wait for a table. The walls of the commissary are papered with photos of Hollywood's super-stars. George Lucas, director of



Associated Press

"Star Wars" and "American Graffiti," which started Dreyfuss moving, saunters up to say hello. Further on, Telly Savalas (Kojak) and a starlet dressed in the classic garb of a Wild West saloon singer are wrapped in animated conversation.

Waiting for his steak and salad, Dreyfuss discusses literature. Thanks to speed reading, he devours three books a day.

"Have you read Koestler's last book, 'The Thirteenth Tribe'?"

"Capivating. It's historical and anything that smells of history fascinates me. The Dreyfuss case? Sure, I know all the details. We're not from the same family though. My branch comes from Russia, while his stems from Alsace, and incidentally, contains one less S than mine. Talking about history, I have one great idol: Napoleon. I went to visit his tomb in Paris and was deeply moved. I would give anything to be able to portray Napoleon in movies someday."

Theater and TV

He always wanted to become an actor. When he was 7 his parents brought him from New York, where he was born, to California. When he was 9, he acted for the first time at the Los Angeles Jewish Community Theater, where, among other roles, he interpreted the young Theodore Hesler.

When the shooting starts again, Dreyfuss draws near, ready to confront the spotlight. At 30, he is a star, driving the prescribed Mercedes convertible, living in a Moorish villa in the purest Hollywood tradition: a star, but above all an extremely talented actor with a gamut of emotions so rich that he can play almost any part.

At 18 he was commuting between Los Angeles and New York doing theater, while landing a few small roles on television. In 1973, when he was appearing in "Major Barbara" in Los Angeles, George Lucas discovered him and signed him.

"In four years I have made eight films, but I remember only six: 'American Graffiti,' 'The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz,' 'Java,' 'Inserts,' 'Close Encounters of the Third Kind' and 'Good-Bye Girl.' I wasn't fair about 'Java.' Before I saw it finished I said a lot of bad things about it; I thought it was only going to be a film about big fish. But in the final analysis, it's a beautiful movie that I really enjoy. 'Close Encounters' is an excellent film but not so great for the actor. It's completely the director's, Steven Spielberg's baby, his and Douglas Trumbull's, that special effects man with the magic touch. 'Good-Bye Girl,' the story of an actor who goes to New York to get famous, was wonderful to play. I completely identified with the character. I admire the author, Neil Simon, as well as his wife, Marsha Mason, my partner, and Herb Ross, the director. Luckily, the public thought it was pretty good too."

The conversation is interrupted by some acquaintances who want to congratulate him for his performance in "Good-Bye Girl." He feels contented, jovial, jokes boisterously, and kisses a few girls going by.

Success in France

"A film I really took to heart is John Byrum's 'Inserts' that came out in 1975. It didn't have any success in the States, but the French really went for it and I was happy about that. I think it is one of the best written, best constructed films I ever played in."

"Theater excites me as much as movies do. I'll never give it up, that is unless it gives me up first. Just before making 'Java' I was scheduled to play Cassius in Shakespeare's 'Julius Caesar.' Unfortunately, the production was canceled and I felt downrodden and frustrated, almost ready for a nervous breakdown. I went through a rotten period, drinking a lot and getting fat. Luckily, that's all over now. 'Look, I am as thin as a rail.' He breaks into a cheerful guffaw.

When the shooting starts again, Dreyfuss draws near, ready to confront the spotlight. At 30, he is a star, driving the prescribed Mercedes convertible, living in a Moorish villa in the purest Hollywood tradition: a star, but above all an extremely talented actor with a gamut of emotions so rich that he can play almost any part.

PEOPLE: Princess Grace Gives Poetry Reading in U.S.

Princess Grace of Monaco returned to the American stage Sunday night after a 26-year absence with a program of poetry devoted to "birds, beasts and flowers." "There's nothing like poetry being read by a princess," said attorney Fred Ester, a season ticket-holder in the International Poetry Forum, which sponsored the reading in Pittsburgh. Princess Grace, whose last stage appearance, as actress Grace Kelly, was in the 1952 New York performance of "To Be Continued," shared the stage at Carnegie Music Hall with actor Richard Pasco of the Royal Shakespeare Company. The program opened with "Auguries of Innocence" by William Blake and concluded with readings from James Joyce's "Psalm 104." Proceeds of her tour, which will include Minneapolis, her native Philadelphia, Washington and Princeton and Harvard Universities, will go to the International Wildlife Year fund and the theaters of schools where she will perform.

Planiat Vladimir Horowitz yesterday played a return engagement at the White House—for the first performance the president was Herbert Hoover. President and Mrs. Carter and about 250 guests, including many well-known musicians, gave the 73-year-old artist prolonged applause at the end of his first number, Chopin's Sonata in B-flat minor. "Fantastic, almost unbelievable," commented cellist Mischa Maisky, his current head of Washington's National Orchestra. Others in the East Room and at a reception later included composer Samuel Barber, violinist Isaac Stern, pianists Byron Janis and Constance Keenan, conductors Eugene Ormandy, Robert Shaw and Michael Tilson Thomas and singer Todd Duncan. In Mr. Carter's introduction to the recital, he recalled describing Horowitz on Saturday as "a true national treasure."

After the recital of works by Schumann and Rachmaninoff as well as Reinhold Messner, 33, and Pete Habeler, 35, will attack the world's highest peak via the South Pillar feature on Everest's southwest face that no mountaineer has ever attempted, according to Wolfgang Nairz, the expedition leader.

South pianist Yekaterina Novitskaya, 26, began her Belgian fiancee musician Francois Hervy 27, Friday in his hometown, Mons, Belgium. She had disappeared after a rehearsal a week earlier in Amsterdam and Soviet officials had reported her missing. She became a Belgian citizen by her marriage.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

at our office nearest you

AUSTRIA: Mr. McKinney, White, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Mr. Stoeckl, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

BELGIUM: Mr. Bill Finneray, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Wimstra, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

SWITZERLAND: Mr. R. H. Reinhard, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

SOUTH EAST ASIA: Mr. Chris Sooth, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

SPAIN: Mr. Pedro Teixeira, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

ITALY: Mr. John Gasparyan, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

PORTUGAL: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

EGYPT: Mr. John Gasparyan, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

PHILIPPINES: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

PAKISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

INDIA: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.

AFGHANISTAN: Mr. Artur Machado, 1000 10th Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 638-4463.